

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 74.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

SOLE No. 2518.

TROPICAL FRUITS GET RIGHT OF WAY IN PORTS

Treasury Department Ruling Gives Them an Advantage In Quick Delivery.

Treasury Department, August 10, 1903.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

Department circular of April 26, 1876 (T. D. 2777), relating to the landing of tropical fruits in advance of regular entry, and subsequent circulars and unpublished decisions touching the same matter and extending the privilege of advance permits for landing to certain other perishable cargoes and certain articles requiring immediate landing and delivery (T. D. 5761, June 15, 1883; T. D. 7483, April 26, 1886; T. D. 7727, August 31, 1886; T. D. 8418, September 3, 1887; T. D. 9212, January 25, 1889; unpublished decisions of the Treasury Department 6313 E, May 2, 1891; 8092 F, June 12, 1891) are hereby superseded, and the following amendments thereof are promulgated for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned:

1. In order to prevent loss to importers of tropical fruits and other perishable cargoes and merchandise requiring immediate delivery, and loss to the revenue by reason of damage caused by delay in the discharge of such cargoes or the landing and delivery of such merchandise, special permits for the immediate landing and delivery of the classes of merchandise hereinafter specified may be issued under the following-named conditions, which must be strictly observed:

2. A special permit authorizing the immediate landing and delivery of tropical fruits of a perishable nature, fresh fish, fresh lobsters, newspapers, and plates intended for immediate use in reprinting newspapers, may be issued in advance of the arrival of the importing vessel at port, upon the written application of the importer and his affidavit accompanying such application (Catalogue Form No. 625) to be filed with the collector at the port of entry. Such special permit shall be signed by the collector and countersigned by the naval officer, if there be any.

3. The affidavit accompanying the application aforementioned must be taken before the collector of the port or his deputy and must set forth, substantially, the following facts: (a) The arrival or probable arrival within the collection district of the vessel (giving the name thereof) having on board tropical fruits of a perishable nature, fresh fish, fresh lobsters, newspapers, or plates intended for immediate use in printing newspapers, of which the affiant is the consignee; (b) the inability of the importer to make immediate entry thereof by reason of the nonarrival of the invoices or other causes; (c) that damage to cargo and consequent loss to the importer and to the revenue would result from delay in discharging the same; (d) the estimated quantities and values of such merchandise and the description thereof.

4. The importer shall, before the issue of the special permit, deposit with the collector a sum equal to double the amount of the approximate duties on such merchandise as is dutiable, to be held as a cash guaranty for the production of a duly certified consular invoice, properly indorsed bills of lading, the due and timely entry of the merchandise and the payment of the estimated duties found due thereon. No deposit will be required with respect to merchandise on the free list.

5. Whenever a special permit is granted for immediate landing and delivery, as herein provided for, the collector shall give timely notice to the appraiser of the arrival of the vessel, who will thereupon promptly detail an officer to examine and appraise the merchandise; and the inspector assigned to the duty of discharging cargo shall not allow the delivery of any such merchandise until the same shall have been duly examined and appraised. Such inspector shall keep an accurate account of all deliveries made under the special permit, which shall accompany the final return of cargo discharged.

6. Every deposit so made as a cash guaranty equal to double the amount of the approximate duties shall be treated as a trust fund, and shall be deposited by the collector, to his official credit as a special deposit, with the proper assistant treasurer or designated depository with whom the disbursing accounts of such collector are kept, and shall be subject to his official check. The amount so received and deposited shall be returned to the importer without delay, by check drawn by the collector, as soon as a duly certified consular invoice, or a pro forma invoice with properly indorsed bills of lading shall have been produced, due entry of the merchandise made, and the estimated duties thereon paid.

7. Collectors will issue receipts in duplicate for all money received by them on the aforementioned special deposit account (tropical fruits, perishable cargoes, etc.), delivering one receipt in each case to the person making the payment, and forwarding the other receipt with their monthly accounts, as hereinafter provided.

They will also take receipts or vouchers in duplicate for all payments made by them on said account, and at the close of each month make out accounts in duplicate, showing the disposition of the money received as such special deposits, and transmit one account current, with one complete set of the receipts and vouchers pertaining thereto, to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., as provided in Department Circular No. 92, of August 10, 1903.

ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Secretary.

COL. TOM FITCH HERE FOR A SHORT STAY

Will Represent Local Interests Before Congress. Talks of Marcus Island—Publishing Some of His Recollections.

"I've only returned to try one case," said Col. Thomas Fitch yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch returned to Honolulu on the Sierra.

"I got the fee for the case a year ago and spent it. I offered to raise the money and return it, but my client wouldn't have it, so I had to return. I am booked on the Ventura of the 22nd of this month, so my stay here will be short."

"I made contracts before I went away with certain corporations here, which will require my presence in Washington, to represent certain interests while Congress is in session. I don't intend to open an office here, but if anything requires my presence I shall remain until December 1st."

"The situation in regard to Marcus Island, as an Ex-Senator Thurston told me, about this. The Japanese government has relinquished all claim to the island, not because of anything done or left undone by Captain Rosehill, but because of a claim made by the United States of discovery ten years prior to the time Rosehill first saw the island."

The Japanese government has relinquished sovereignty over the island and I was informed also that the fishermen had left. The Marcus Island Guano Co. has expended all the money it had in investigating the guano on the island, about \$7,000. It cost I think, so now there is no money in the treasury. The stockholders are not willing to put up the money for another such expedition. A claim for indemnity has been filed with the State Department, against

the Japanese government for forcing our party to leave Marcus Island, but I haven't any idea when we will get anything from it. It took the Russian government nineteen years to settle for the seizure of an American sealing vessel by their gunboat, and I don't know how long it will be before we get anything.

"California is prosperous. There is a boom on now and the only obstacle in the way is labor. The labor difficulty is serious and there is also a shortage in household servants. Don't know but what the American girl will have to learn how to cook again. As to agriculture in California—there is nothing that the soil produces which will warrant the payment of the wages demanded by labor. It costs me forty dollars a month for a man in my orange grove. I realized just twelve cents a box on my oranges after paying the freight and other expenses."

"I have been engaged in writing 'The Recollections and Reflections of Thomas Fitch.' They are about two columns apiece and just what the name implies. The recollections have been syndicated and the first will be published next Sunday in California and Eastern papers. Every Sunday I will have an audience of ten or fifteen millions of people. Several articles are on Hawaii, and the good men in Hawaii, and there are some here, won't suffer when the time comes, in my article. My present letters are on 'Old Times on the Frontier.' The Advertiser will print the series also."

TO BETTER CONDITIONS OF JAPANESE LABOR HERE

Society Organized to Induce Coolies to Become Steady and Reliable Field Hands---Japan Wants to Hold Advantages Here.

Headed by Consul General M. Saito, the prominent Japanese of the city have organized a society which has for its object the improvement of labor conditions among the Japanese of Hawaii. A Central Japanese Society has already been formed which will settle all complaints and all differences between the plantations and their employees. M. Saito, Japanese Consul General for Hawaii is the president of the society, and the Executive Committee is composed of C. Shiozawa, O. Shioda, K. Ishikawa, Dr. J. Uchida, K. Kobayashi, Rev. Mr. Motokawa, Rev. Mr. Okubo, K. Kawasaki, Dr. Haida and M. Saito.

When King Kalakaua first made a treaty with Japan by which immigrants were sent here for work on the plantations, inspectors were sent to each plantation, whose duty it was to report to the Japanese government the condition of labor, and who were also to settle all differences which might arise between employer and the employee. Later these inspectors were superseded by agents of the immigration companies which worked under special permit of the Imperial government. When annexation came all agreements were knocked out, and the Japanese plantation laborers have since been left to their own devices.

The object of the new society is to better the standard of the Japanese laborer in the islands by disposing of all complaints without strikes or other trouble. Formerly all laborers with a grievance went direct to Consul Saito and poured into his ears their tales of woe. The new society will relieve him of much of this work.

The intention is to organize in all the islands, and wherever a Japanese colony can be found. There are 70,000 people of that race in Hawaii, and the great majority of them are plantation workers. On each plantation will be a president, who will take the place of the inspector under the old monarchy. It will be his duty to investigate all complaints made by laborers and settle amicably all difficulties. When he finds this impossible he is to communicate with the central body at Honolulu and the general committee will visit the scene of the trouble and adjust the differences.

Last week a visit was made to Lahaina, Maui, where the Japanese and Hamakua people on Maui, and a preliminary organization was effected. Ev-

erywhere the scheme met with success. One meeting has already been held on this island at Waiolu where a branch of 1200 was formed. Saturday meetings are to be held at Waiolu, Ewa and Waimanalo. Then as soon as Oahu is thoroughly organized, the committee will visit first Kauai and then Hawaii.

Not only is the object of the society to better the relations between the plantations and Japanese laborers, but it will also have for its object, the establishment of hospitals and of boarding schools, where children of Japanese parents employed in the fields can be educated.

"What we want is to get back the reputation of Japanese labor," said Editor C. Shiozawa, who is a member of the committee, last evening. "Japanese laborers are too restless and too independent. We recognize that this is the best labor field for Japan and want to make our people steady workers. I am told that every month Japanese send \$100,000 to Japan and save \$10,000 besides, while they spend \$10,000 in living. We don't want to ruin this."

The society intends to publish an English paper to better place before the people the objects of the society. Still another object will be to prevent migration to California, where the Japanese are certain to be disappointed. If members of the society show a disposition to go, a committee will first be sent to California to investigate the truth of the glowing reports that come from the coast.

It is hoped to complete the organization by the middle of October, and upon the Emperor's birthday early in November a meeting will be held in Honolulu at which delegates will be present from all the islands.

Plant Enemy of Mosquito.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The discovery that a plant called celmon viride, or green basil, is destructive to mosquitoes has caused much discussion among scientists, but till now no one was aware that the sweet basil plant, common in the south of France Spain and Italy, is equally destructive.

Charles Raymond, the dramatic author, however, writes that during a visit to Venice he obtained complete protection by putting pots containing the plant along the window sill, as not one mosquito passed through.

TRADER'S EXCHANGE WILL MEMORIALIZE CONGRESS

Delegate Kalaniana'ole Asked to Present Peti- tion---Builders and Traders Outline Their Position on Labor.

The sixteenth regular meeting of the Builders and Traders Exchange was held last evening at the Association's rooms in the Elite building. Mr. Craig presiding. The chief object of meeting was the consideration of the letter to Delegate Kalaniana'ole regarding the needs of the Territory as seen by the exchange.

After some correspondence relating to the efforts of the Exchange to secure citizen labor and a report on the same by W. W. Harris, Mr. Craig introduced the following memorial, prefacing it with the remark that it seemed to be the mistaken opinion of many that the Exchange was a labor organization. He thought that the placing of the Exchange on a proper standpoint was very important to the Exchange. The memorial was drawn by L. E. Pinkham and a strong point was made of the statement that an eight hours day meant eight hours actual work not eight hours attendance. The resolution was adopted as the sentiments of the Exchange with the recommendation that a copy be furnished the press for publication.

THE POLICY OF THE EXCHANGE.

The Builders and Traders Exchange deems it advisable to publicly state its position on the labor question, so it may not be misunderstood by the press or public.

This Exchange is not a labor organization, but is composed of employers of labor and seeks to form sound public opinion and a just reciprocity on all sides.

This Exchange believes the welfare of the Territory of Hawaii and body politic requires the recognition by law of the citizen, and those eligible, who sincerely and adequately serve the Territory with head or hand in daily labor, to the exclusion of the alien in every instance possible.

This recognition was secured by the enactment of the recent Legislature.

This Exchange favors the protection and encouragement of the one industry on which the Territory at present depends and which exists mainly by the generosity of the Legislative enactments of the United States' Congress.

This Exchange is on record at the Department of Commerce at Washington in favor of restricted Chinese labor for unskilled plantation work.

This Exchange, through its representatives, persistently urged on the U. S. Commissioner General of Immigration the desirability of restricted Chinese labor for Hawaiian plantations.

This Exchange realizes that Hawaii affords the Oriental an opportunity to vastly improve his fatherland condition through plantation labor, domestic service and corresponding employments.

This Exchange, in so far as it can influence public opinion, demands that the Oriental shall thus be content and cease to attempt to force himself into all avenues of business and employment on a scale of civilization utterly destructive to all the social and economic standards established for American civilization.

This Exchange re-affirms its assertion that the moment the Oriental demands for himself and his family the same standard of living as the white man he ceases to be a menace or important competitor of the Caucasian.

This Exchange believes every individual who, with his family, is sustained in his high standard of living by American civilization should be true to that civilization and true to those who enjoy its advantages with him. The individual who unnecessarily throws his patronage to a lower standard of living and civilization than he is willing to accept for himself and his family is seeking an advantage over his fellow citizens and equals.

There is a point where selfishness

ceases to be judicious. It needs only a minority to act on similarly selfish lines to begin to break down American civilization, and the moment a majority act on identically selfish lines the whole American economic civilization on these Islands will fall to Oriental standards, so far as individuals are concerned who depend on daily employment and American mercantile patronage.

Persons of wealth and special ability can escape, but their environments cannot fail to be degraded.

This Exchange recognizes the fact that labor, organized and unorganized, has done much to compel and has not yet ceased to afford some excuse for the employment of Oriental labor. Any mechanic or laborer who cannot be depended upon when needed, who is hostile to his employer or who will not give a full day's conscientious work for a full day's pay is surely throwing his example and influence in favor of the Oriental.

This Exchange secured the passage by the recent Legislature of a labor law, relating to labor employed on Government work that had never been paralleled by any previous labor enactment.

The law defines a day's work in the following terms: "Eight hours of actual service shall constitute a day's work." It means labor shall deliver to the public eight hour's work and the officials have the law behind them to require eight hours of actual work and not eight hours of mere attendance. This is exact justice to the Government, the public and labor.

The Builders and Traders Exchange is an organization at whose meetings its members and guests can freely state their opinions, however, widely differing, or even heated in expression without apprehending any subsequent ill-feeling or personal or business prejudice.

THE NEEDS OF THE TERRITORY.

The matter of the needs of the Territory as viewed by the Exchange and drawn up in the form of a letter to Delegate Kalaniana'ole and a memorial to be presented Congress and printed for the perusal of the proper committees was the next business taken up.

The petition, the result of much hard work by the committee under Mr. Pinkham is very concise and full of careful and accurate statistics. The late hydrographic map of the harbor of Honolulu as prepared by the Bureau of Immigration with the eighty foot line from the present established line of the harbor marked thereon, wherein dredging is obligatory by Territorial resources, goes with the petition as published elsewhere in these columns.

THE EXCHANGE COLLECTION BU- REAU.

After the adoption of the memorial and the letter to the delegate, Secretary J. D. Avery drew the attention of the Exchange to the amendments to the by-laws recently enacted reducing the initiation fees and broadening the eligibility of membership to include insurance men, real estate men, painters and others. He asked for personal aid on the part of the members to solicit membership. In the matter of the bill collection the Exchange had succeeded in getting in all accounts within limits set by the creditors. He thought that more accounts owing members of the Exchange could be turned in for collection and thus add to the revenues of the organization by the percentage.

No one had been reported on the Exchange Delinquent Customers list up to the present date. The record had not yet been started but its existence was a powerful factor in collecting accounts and its entries would be a powerful aid to any business house as a junior edition of a local Bradstreet.

An application for membership from the Pacific Transfer Company was recommended and accepted.

The meeting then adjourned. Those present were J. H. Craig, W. W. Harris, J. D. Avery, L. E. Pinkham, J. Carroll, W. E. Weedon, C. Hall (Hackett & Co.), Fred. Harrison, A. P. McDonald, G. W. Clark (Hustace & Co.), J. E. Dodd, J. Rosentstein, S. Stephenson.

IMMIGRATION STATION WILL BE PUSHED ALONG

Sargent's Plans—Another Pearl Harbor Commission May Come Here.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—Commissioner of Immigration Sargent said today that he expected advertisements for bids for the construction of the new station at Honolulu would be ready about Sept. 1. The preparations of the plans for the new station have been turned over to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. James K. Taylor. He has men at work on them and the specifications will probably be ready in the course of a week or so.

"In the meantime," said Mr. Sargent this afternoon, "I am preparing to have the filling done on the site of the new station and in the vicinity thereof. I am going to advertise to have that work done just as soon as possible that it may be out of the way by the date we are ready to proceed with the construction of the station."

It is learned at the Navy Department that, while the compromise with regard to the acquisition of land at Pearl Harbor has been accepted, no specific ideas prevail as to the expenditure of available appropriations. No step towards the improvement of the harbor has yet been taken and probably none will be for the present. It was stated at the Department this afternoon that probably the first thing done would be the appointment of a commission of officers to visit Pearl Harbor and to make recommendations on which to proceed. Nothing in that direction has yet been considered, however, but it will be no surprise if that is done in the early autumn.

Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the Marine Hospital Service, said yesterday that he should await recommendations from the surgeon stationed at Honolulu about the expenditure of the appropriations made by the last Congress for the wharf and seawall. "We have done nothing here yet," added the Doctor, "and it will be some months before the work can be inaugurated. I expect the recommendations of Dr. Cofer will reach me before long."

The Marine Hospital service is taking no steps towards further investigation of the leper settlement in Hawaii as a means of verifying or of disproving the assertions in the Mitchell report. But the word has gradually gone around here that the recommendations of the Mitchell report as to the lepers should not be seriously considered, for no one else than Senator Mitchell himself has made it known that he is not likely to insist upon legislation to carry out his recommendations and, in fact, is entirely content that the situation should remain just as it is, leaving the Hawaiian authorities to manage the settlement as they have done in years gone by.

Some careful inquiry about the Interior Department as to the recommendations for a change in public land system in the territory brought out similar information. The officials of the Department do not sanction any propositions for radical changes, realizing that the system is working fairly well and that great caution should be observed in making sweeping changes. There is no endeavor to make a great mystery out of it, but officials plainly state that it is exceedingly doubtful whether the recommendation of the Mitchell report as to public lands will be seriously considered in Congress.

At the War Department today, little could be learned about the policy of sending the army transports to Manila by way of Honolulu. Much of that business has apparently been handled by officers of the quartermaster general's department at San Francisco. Col. Long, now in the office of the quartermaster general and in immediate charge of the transport service, said that nothing official had yet come to him on the subject and this was affirmed by the acting quartermaster general.

Col. Hall, the acting adjutant general, in the absence of Gen. Corbin, said that it had been the custom of the Department in recent times to send every other transport to Manila by way of the Southern route and Honolulu. He added that now the matter rested entirely with the Quartermaster General who could, at his pleasure, direct that transports go entirely by the Southern or by the Northern route. The War Department professed to have no knowledge of communications from business men in Honolulu regarding the price of coal for transports touching there but very probably that is because many officers in charge of such matters are now on annual leave.

Dr. Walter Wyman says he has been compelled to forego his trip to Honolulu, to which he has looked forward with much anticipation. Important business here in Washington has made it impossible for him to get away from Washington for a long period.

The German Consul at Kief writing in the Nachrichten fur Handel und Industrie of July 11, 1903, says that according to returns made to the manufacturers of beet-root sugar in Russia the area planted in 1903 amounts to 513,528 dessiatines (1,386,525 acres), being 6.2 per cent less than in 1902. Of the 547,376 dessiatines (1,477,900 acres) planted in 1902, 22,505 dessiatines (56,763 acres) failed at seedtime, leaving only 524,860 dessiatines (1,417,146 acres) to produce a crop.

Very earnest efforts are being made just now to widely advertise the projects for irrigation throughout the arid regions of the West. The irrigation Congress is to meet in Ogden the middle of next month. The Union Pacific Railroad has completed plans to take a large company of Washington correspondents, representing leading papers, on an eighteen day trip, touching at several cities going and coming. The purpose is to furnish information to these writers who have a large share in molding public opinion, about the extent and importance of irrigation.

In coming years irrigation questions will undoubtedly claim a great deal of attention from Congress. The government will be called upon to spend many millions of dollars in such projects.

Assistant Attorney General Campbell of the Interior Department has under consideration a law question from Governor Dole about the form of transferring titles to lands in Honolulu. It is kindred to the question submitted about one year ago as to whether title should pass through the Territory or through the United States. It is not known how soon the decision will be announced.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

MANY FEET TO MAR IT

Courtroom Where Criminal Side Will Hold.

The platforms of bench and jury box, also the witness stand, in Judge Gear's courtroom are being covered with linoleum to match that upon the main floor. A new desk of white cedar for the clerk has been made at the government carpenter shops. With 84 cases on the criminal calendar, and more to come from the grand jury, there is likely to be such a shuffling of multitudinous feet in that courtroom as will make the linoleum pattern look sad before the first of July next, when the recess comes. As presiding at the term, the Second Judge will have direction of the grand jury and conduct the criminal business in general.

NOT ENOUGH JURORS.

Talk in court precincts tends to the opinion that twenty-six trial jurors for each of the three Circuit Judges will be inadequate. It is believed that in the Jones double murder case, unless the venue be changed to another Circuit, most of the available jury material on this island will be summoned before twelve men can pass the examination for cause and run the gauntlet of challenges.

COURTS YESTERDAY.

There was no business done at Circuit Court chambers yesterday beyond two continuances of cases before Judge Robinson and the Fowler-Macfarlane-Catton case before Judge De Bolt elsewhere reported.

Goo Wan Hoy, alias Goo Yan Chung, has entered a plea in bar to the suit of Jesse Makinai, on the ground that the matter was decided against the plaintiff in the Honolulu District Court twice last year.

Judge Gear appointed J. C. Quinn, Thomas Hollinger and Charles David appraisers of the estate of John Callan, deceased. Lawrence H. Dee has filed his bond in \$500, with Thomas Hollinger surety, as administrator of the same estate.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., has brought suit against F. H. Redward for \$389.62 with F. M. Swanzy as garnishee.

JOHN K. SUMNER STILL IN TROUBLE

After all the largest thrown to the legal fraternity by John K. Sumner to purchase immunity from the woes of wealth, it might have been expected that with the Honolulu dust shaken from his feet when he left or Tahiti the last clinging microbes of his worryment were scattered to the trade winds.

Yet one of the first items of advice the poor old man is fated to receive of his affairs is that an execution has been levied on the remnant of his property here to pay a judgment allowed to go by default against him while several lawyers claiming to be his attorneys were playing judicial craps over his sanity, with big fees out of his fortune as stakes.

Castle & Withington, attorneys for plaintiff, yesterday filed notice to J. Alfred Mazon, attorney for defendant, in the suit of Y. Ahin vs. John K. Sumner, of motion for execution. The judgment of which payment is thus to be enforced is or somewhere between ten and twelve hundred dollars.

WASHINGTON IS WELL INFORMED

In his letter of information on Territorial finances sent by Governor Dole to Washington on August 18, he points out that there was no loan for the past biennial period and calls attention to the large diversion of local revenue to Washington on the inauguration of the Territory. Governor Dole also wrote:

"You will note that a large part of the loan appropriations are on account of public improvements for the benefit of the county government which will come into operation next January. It was deemed best by the legislature that such appropriations should be made by the Territory in order that there should be no obstacles of a financial nature in the way of the successful installation of the administration of county affairs, and also, inasmuch as a large proportion of these appropriations such as those for water works, new roads, bridges, sewers, jails, court houses, etc., were necessary in the public interests and would have been made as a matter of course had no county government been in contemplation."

Secretary Carter took away a letter of instructions from Governor Dole, in which he says that he has cabled to Washington for a leave of absence for the Secretary and that if the President's approval of bonds was not given at once it would be necessary for Mr. Carter to communicate with the President before proceeding to New York. Secretary Carter is instructed to confer with the Secretary of the Interior with regard to settling up the matter of the Hawaiian public debt.

Other matters covered in the instructions have been amply detailed within the past fortnight in the Advertiser's columns.

OUTLOOK AT THE COAST

Dillingham Returns Predicting Four Cent Sugar.

"If you want to buy twenty dollar gold pieces for ten dollars, now is the time to buy Hawaiian stocks at the quoted prices is what I told men I met in San Francisco," said B. F. Dillingham who returned yesterday on the Sierra from San Francisco. Mr. Dillingham went to the coast to place Olua and Hilo Railway bonds and he succeeded in both missions. While away he disposed of \$99,000 in Hilo railway bonds and \$40,000 worth of Olua bonds.

"I accomplished the mission which took me to San Francisco," said Mr. Dillingham. "Practically all of the bonds of the Hilo railway have now been placed, and there is only a few of the Olua bond issue left."

"San Francisco financiers have a more favorable opinion of Hawaiian securities now that they understand the situation in the Islands. There is a much better feeling toward Hawaii on the coast. While stocks are low, the plantations are very prosperous; as far as agriculture is concerned Hawaii has never been more prosperous. The price of sugar is low, but this always occurs periodically with any staple article."

"Men on the coast are taking quite an interest in the Islands. Many of them have investments here and some told me that they intended to come to Hawaii. All of them realize that it is a good time now to invest in our stocks. While the quotations are low, this does not represent the true value of the stock. If anyone attempts to buy a few thousand shares of stock the price will go up, and I doubt if you can buy any stock at much below par, even those quoted at fifty per cent of their value—unless it be some one who is forced to sell."

"We still have a few Olua bonds, but not many. The plantation is in splendid shape. A good crop will be taken off, larger than the first two crops."

"The prospect for four cent sugar is good. I figure that we will get from three and three quarters to four cents for the 1904 crop. That seems to be the general impression anyway."

OLD LAHAINALUNA NOW REJUVENATED

Lahainaluna's reorganization under Principal McDonald is making satisfactory progress. The ancient institution gives promise of being a new creation and a model school of manual training. A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Education, was glad to give out such a favorable report of the place when seen at his office yesterday.

Agriculture of the Hawaiian kind is in charge of an experienced native. There are blacksmith, machine and carpenter shops, also a printing office, all well equipped for teaching those trades. New dormitories will be erected as soon as possible, the plans being now in preparation.

Mrs. McDonald, who is associated with her husband in conducting the seminary, was a very able teacher in the Normal school and her retirement therefrom to go to Lahainaluna is esteemed as a great loss to the former as it is a gain to the latter.

Last term there were forty-three pupils at Lahainaluna, but it is expected that the coming term will see sixty enrolled. It is an institution exclusively for boys and the oldest public school in the Hawaiian Islands.

Vida Comes Out.

Henry C. Vida has authorized the statement that he is a candidate for nomination as County Clerk of Oahu by the Republican County Convention.

NATIVE SONS WILL BANQUET

A meeting of Native Sons of California was held at the Young Hotel last night to arrange for a celebration the 9th of September, the 53rd anniversary of the admission of California into the Union.

The nature of the celebration will consist of a stag banquet. All Native Sons are requested to call at the Club Stables and get tickets and also from H. W. Lake, manager of the Alexander Young Hotel. The list will close Monday night, September 7th.

A committee of five was appointed at the meeting to arrange for a permanent organization of Native Sons of California.

H. W. Lake is chairman of a committee on entertainment consisting of himself with C. H. Bellina and T. I. Dillon, which has power to act. The meeting which was held in the makai pavilion of the hotel was largely attended much interest being shown by all present.

ARE SCHOOL CHILDREN OVERWORKED IN HAWAII?

A Parent Objects to Home Study and Suggests the Batavia System—A Complaint About Text Books Used in the Territory.

Editor Advertiser: The following article entitled "The Savior of the Public School Child," appeared in the Ladies Home Journal for September, 1903. I would like to have you publish it in your valuable paper so that our local teachers and those in authority over our educational institutions will know of the grand results that have been obtained in Batavia, New York, through the trial of a new plan to improve the system of teaching in the schools there and which plan I believe should be adopted in our schools here with as little delay as possible.

The same conditions that existed in Batavia are existing here today, with the result that children are compelled to spend the greater part of their time at home in doing school work which should be done during school hours. These conditions cause the greatest objection to our educational system at the present time.

I for one do not believe in having my children compelled to spend nearly all their time out of school doing school work, for in my opinion it is absolutely essential to good health that a child should have the benefit of that part of each day away from school, for recreation and rest from mental studies. Besides this, children often spend some of their home hours in learning music and other accomplishments and if this is the case and they are compelled to sit up late each night with their every day school work, the results can easily be foreseen.

Another matter which I think should be touched upon in this connection is the extremely unsatisfactory kind of text books now being used in some of our schools. Take for instance the text books of Arithmetic. In former days each different kind of example had a rule laid down in the school books for the guidance of the pupil and a "sample" example worked out so that each student could reason out the way in which similar examples or problems should be done. In the text books used today no such rules or examples are to be found and the result is that unless the teacher is extremely careful to fully explain to the pupils the method of working out the examples, the pupil is often puzzled and at a loss to understand the correct rule to apply. It is simply impossible for a teacher to instruct a class in this manner and it becomes absolutely necessary to adopt individual instruction such as has been adopted in Batavia if good results are to be obtained.

Sincerely hoping that the Home Journal article will be read by all those interested in the education of our children and trusting that it will lead to the adoption at an early date of the system of individual instruction in our schools, allow me to subscribe myself,

AN INTERESTED PARENT.

Honolulu, August 29, 1903.

A public-school teacher of experience and judgment admitted to me confidentially, not long ago, that the hope and the aim of his work had been "to kill as few of the children as possible." This appalling admission reflects not at all upon the teacher, but upon the public-school system in which he was doing his allotted part according to fixed and fatal laws.

In Batavia, New York, a town of ten thousand inhabitants, half-way between Rochester and Buffalo, a man has arisen bold enough and resourceful enough to declare that the fatal laws by which the modern Juggernaut of the public-school system has been governed are not fixed. This man has even dared to say to his fellow-educators: "Come now; let us kill no children at all. I will show you a more excellent way." Furthermore, this man has made good his promise; he has shown the more excellent way, and the children of Batavia are no longer killed all the day long, nor accounted as sheep for the slaughter.

It happened in this wise. In the year 1898 John Kennedy, Superintendent of the Batavia public schools, came before the school board and offered a solution for a certain problem of a room containing too many scholars for its teacher, which had been laid on the table from time to time as a vexed question.

PERSONAL INSTRUCTION IS OFTEN NEEDED.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Kennedy, "the solution which I have to offer you for this overcrowded room is exceedingly simple, but it is perfectly adequate, as I know three minutes' consideration will show you. I propose that, instead of trying to build or hire or otherwise obtain extra space, we at once put an extra teacher into that room, not to hear classes, but to give personal, individual instruction to the pupils who are falling behind. This will not only provide for the excess of pupils, but it will at the same time bring up the grade of scholarship, and most of all, it will meet the greatest need in the present system of massing and classing."

There was a pause, in which the gentlemen of the board pondered the suggestion seriously. Then the president said slowly: "Mr. Kennedy, this method of meeting our problem is of far more than local and passing importance. It is not only a revelation; it is a revolution."

And a revolution it has proved to be—a bloodless and joyous and beneficent revolution, as all Batavia citizens are willing to witness. For the experiment was immediately tried in the one room with startling and instantaneous success. The worn-out teacher, who had been on the verge of nervous prostration, suddenly found that all the weak spots in her classes were becoming the strong spots. There was nothing the matter now! She had no more nagging to do and the children no more dragging. She ceased corresponding with a sanatorium and forgot her nervous system entirely.

NO HOME STUDY FOR THESE CHILDREN.

Meanwhile the change was far greater in the children. Discouragement, the bane of public-school life, disappeared from all faces and tears from all eyes. A discouraged child is

almost always a rebellious child. A beautiful spirit of order and harmony now began to rule in that room. Best of all, perhaps, when school broke up the books were left in the desks and the little flock darted away into the outer world free from every care, as the young of all creation ought to be. No poring over partial payments and engulging weary little brains over cubic complexities around the evening lamp for them.

What had happened? A quiet, gentle girl, with trained mind, tireless patience and sympathetic perception of child nature, was moving hour by hour through that room like a ministering angel. "Schools," says Superintendent Kennedy, "are administered to death; they are ministered into life."

This work of ministrating to the dim and puzzled little brains was a very breath of life, energizing them to a fresh grasp, illuminating them with the joy of clear intellectual perception. Suddenly it was found that the backward children were catching up with the bright ones. Ere long, in many cases they were outstripping them, and the leading lights of the classes soon had all they could do to keep up with the "dull" scholars.

THE EXPERIMENT HAS PROVED A GREAT SUCCESS.

So signal was the success of the experiment that it was manifestly the duty of the board to apply the new plan throughout the entire public-school system of the town, and this has been gradually done without additional expense. It costs less, Mr. Kennedy says, to educate children than to kill them. The experiment was, however, varied by having one teacher assume the double function of class and individual instruction in rooms which were not overflowing. The results were equally satisfactory. "The single teacher brought forward her own laggards, relieved her room and brought it into a condition comparing very favorably with that prevailing in the two-teacher room."

There are in all seven individual instructors employed in the Batavia schools at this time, one teacher in many cases going from room to room. They are not regarded as assistants or under-teachers in any sense, and their salaries are the same as those of the regular or class teachers of their grade. It should be stated that the Batavia school-houses were built upon a liberal, broad-gauged plan, with spacious, well-ventilated rooms; a fact which has contributed in an important degree to the success of Mr. Kennedy's experiment. For a success it is, substantial and unqualified. It is a reform which has come to stay.

ACTUAL PRACTICAL RESULTS OF INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

I have been at pains to inquire regarding the actual, practical results of individual instruction, among teachers, parents and scholars of my acquaintance. The answers have been unanimous and hearty. The president of the school board tells me: "There is no 'out' about it. It solves the problem. It saves the teacher and it saves the child." The parents rejoice in the new era of peace and rest and release. The teachers bear enthusiastic testimony to the revolution it has

(Continued on page 7.)

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES

Bar Association Discusses the Memorial.

The Bar Association at an adjourned meeting held yesterday afternoon in consideration of the memorial to be submitted to Congress asking that body to increase the number of judges on the Supreme Court of the Territory from three to five, were unable to come to a final conclusion and ultimately referred the memorial back to the committee, added to for that purpose, for revision.

The general sense of the meeting seemed in favor of sending such a petition with certain modifications and amendments. The probability is that the matter will be definitely settled and a memorial accepted at the next meeting, announced for Wednesday evening next at 7:30.

The meeting was called for four o'clock in the Castle & Cooke Assembly hall, President W. O. Smith taking the chair. A quorum shortly appeared and the following were among those present during the proceedings:

President W. O. Smith, Secretary J. A. Matthewsman, E. B. McClanahan, J. L. Kaulukou, A. G. M. Robertson, Charles Dole, E. P. Dole, W. Rawlins, A. A. Wilder, A. S. Lewis, E. A. Mott-Smith, S. H. Derby, S. M. Ballou, C. F. Clemons, Frank Andrade, A. F. Judd and W. L. Stanley.

President W. O. Smith, in opening the meeting, referred to the adjourned meeting of August 26 with its unfinished business of the memorial adding that he believed that a copy of the same should be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Congress, the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory and the Department of Justice as represented by the United States Attorney General.

Speaking of the utility of the memorial he cited the increase of the population and the taxable value of territorial property at sixty-six per cent, since the Supreme Court first became an appellate body while litigation had increased fifty per cent, there being at the present moment some three to four hundred cases awaiting trial. He deplored the small majorities in many decisions lately given where two judges would differ and one decide bringing forward the probability that if five judges were allowed to sit it would create a tendency to do away with appeals if under the suggestion of the Mitchell Senatorial Commission, appeals were allowed, and further, if no appeals should be granted more satisfaction would be given anyway by the presence of five judges and larger majority decisions.

A. G. M. Robertson thought the action of memorializing premature and did not think the local volume of business sufficient to warrant the asking of five judges. While such an addition would undoubtedly aid the present state of affairs our present population was hardly that of a third-rate city. If the action was not really an urgent necessity he did not think Congress should be troubled.

Mr. Smith thought that the original intention of those who first drafted laws for the guidance of the Territory had been to model the lines on those of State rather than Territorial Judiciary on account of the distance from the mainland and the resultant difficulty and expense of appeals. Costs in such cases have been taken on a very heavy. Dissenting opinions on the bench have been frequent of late and the coming country government questions are, said W. O. Smith, liable to make local affairs, already involved, still more difficult.

Mr. Smith did not think that the presentation of the memorial would be a thrusting of the matter on the Senate as the present difficulties had been noted by the Senatorial Commission. They, the commission, had made urgent representation in their report that the practice of filling vacancies on the bench from practicing attorneys be discontinued.

E. P. Dole made mention of the fact that Vermont, an old, settled State where litigation was naturally less, while the business was half that of this Territory, had five judges on the Supreme Bench. Later Mr. Dole strengthened this point by expressing his belief that the Territorial business was four times as large.

During the meeting C. F. Clemons made the statement that Vermont, with perhaps twice the population, had only one-tenth of the business of this Territory yet had five members of the Supreme Court.

J. L. Kaulukou favored the memorial if necessity demanded the change but feared that the demand would be considered premature and perhaps presumptuous. He asked concerning the usual procedure in Territories and States and Mr. Smith stated that many States with less business had five judges, that Territories had the right of appeal but States not except under a writ of error.

E. B. McClanahan thought that the volume of business would carry far more weight than population statistics. There were many cases here amounting to \$100,000, \$500,000 and even a million. Such a case elsewhere would be a cause celebre where five judges sat on the bench. He recalled a case of half a million in Montana where celebrated New York lawyers, including Elihu Root, were engaged and the case caused much sensation. The main thing, he believed, was to determine if three judges were insufficient to handle the business and if this proved to be the case, to ask freely for what was wanted.

With the present outlook, continued

Mr. McClanahan, a blockade was imminent within six months.

Mr. Smith reiterated the fact that we were far ahead of other territories. The question of appeal was at present one prohibition to litigants of limited means.

W. L. Stanley did not think the memorial could be considered presumptuous. The Bar Association was merely asking for its needs. The Supreme Court was undoubtedly overworked, was indeed months behind in its work and unable to do full justice either to itself or the cases submitted before it. Three juries would start work Tuesday meaning a big increase in the volume of work. He would like to see the Bar Association go on record as against the Mitchell Committee's recommendation, the lawyers of the Territory being undoubtedly the best judge of what local conditions demanded.

Appeals, concluded Judge Stanley, were prohibitive as far as average litigants were concerned.

It appeared to be the sense of the meeting that the question of the Mitchell Commission had better be left out of the present memorial, Mr. McClanahan suggesting that such an amendment might prove detrimental to the general interests of the petition.

A. S. Lewis outlined the difference of the status of Territorial courts where several appeals were possible and the present standing of the Territory. The carrying out of the recommendation of the Mitchell Commission would mean a retrogression from a position securing some of the advantages of statehood towards pure territorialism. By giving the right to appeal from the local Supreme Court expenses of appellants would be doubled both in the certifying and printing of evidence, often amounting to hundreds of dollars.

McClanahan then moved that the memorial be referred back to committee for reconsideration along the lines suggested by the meeting. At the motion of Mr. Mott Smith the names of Messrs. McClanahan, Stanley and Lewis were added to the committee.

The meeting on the motion of W. T. Rawlins, was adjourned until Wednesday evening at seven thirty.

Before the meeting dissolved Mr. Robertson stated that the court had informed him that a motion of the Bar Association concerning the appointment of appraisers in Probate matters, hitherto imperative, would cause a modification of the rule and make such appointments discretionary by the court. Votes unanimously showed the Association in accord with Mr. Robertson's suggestion.

JACK ATKINSON IS OUT OF POLITICS

A. L. C. Atkinson resigned yesterday as a member of the Central Committee of the Fourth District and as member and secretary of the Territorial Central Committee and as member and secretary of the Executive Committee. Following is Mr. Atkinson's letter:

Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 2, 1903.
Clarence L. Crabbe, Esq., Chairman of the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican Party of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to submit my resignation as a member and as secretary of the Territorial Central Committee, and also my resignation as a member and as secretary of the Executive Committee of the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican Party of Hawaii.

The duties of these Committees have taken up so much time that I am compelled to take this course so as to give more attention to my law practice.

I wish to say that I am glad to have been on the Committees during the last year when so much has been done towards organizing and placing the party on the firm basis it is today.

I feel that the future of the party cannot be brighter, from the fact that so many capable men of this community are interesting themselves in its welfare.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
A. L. C. ATKINSON.

JUE GUM HELD FOR PEONAGE

Commissioner E. A. Douthitt, after an examination lasting several days, committed Jue Gum to the Federal grand jury on the charge of peonage, his alleged offense consisting in the holding of women in slavery for immoral purposes. Bail was fixed at \$5000.

On the question raised the other day as to whether Ah Sin should be compelled to answer questions when such might tend to criminate her, she being held in the Territorial court on a charge of perjury in connection with Jue Gum's habeas corpus suit, Commissioner Douthitt ruled that she need not answer any questions that would criminate her on the charge of perjury.

There was a warm-time for a little while over the interpretation of the court's ruling. Mr. Cathcart, coached by Willie Crawford as private interpreter, questioned the accuracy of Ah Hong, the official interpreter, in his version of the court's instructions.

Mr. Douthitt interrogated Ah Hong on the matter and the interpreter maintained that he had truly interpreted the court's language into Chinese. His word was taken over that of the private interpreter, a "foreign devil" who wears the Chinese costume and queue.

The commissioner refused the application of Mr. Dunne, the Federal attorney, to increase the bail of Ah Sin as a witness from \$500. She is already held by the Territory under \$2000 bail for perjury.

EMPHATIC VINDICATION OF BUSINESS INTEGRITY



ROBERT CATTON.

Judge De Bolt, With Pointed Remarks, Dismisses Fowler and Macfarlane Equity Suits Against Robert Catton.

Seldom has a man whose integrity was attacked through legal proceedings received such an emphatic vindication from the bench as that accorded to Robert Catton by Judge De Bolt yesterday. This was in the course of deciding two causes at once, which related to the agency for Fowler's steam plows and other agricultural implements in the Hawaiian Islands.

The first cause was a bill for accounting by John Fowler & Co., (Leeds), Ltd., vs. Geo. W. Macfarlane and Robert Catton, the defendants having been at one time partners in the agency mentioned. The second cause was a cross bill by Macfarlane against Fowler and Catton. F. M. Hatch and Robertson & Wilder appeared for the Fowler company, J. W. Cathcart for Macfarlane, and Holmes & Stanley and Kinney & McClanahan for Catton. The original suit was filed on December 13, 1900. Macfarlane never filed an answer but when the case came up he entered a cross-bill.

In closing the case for Mr. Catton yesterday morning, Mr. Stanley caused a laugh among counsel all around by saying that Mr. Macfarlane when on the stand in the first cause forgot his position as a defendant and referred to plaintiff's counsel as his own. Mr. Stanley emphasized the lack of any evidence to support either complaint and asked for a dismissal of both the bill, as to Catton, and the cross-bill.

Judge De Bolt, after giving counsel for both plaintiffs an opportunity to reply which they declined to take, orally rendered the following decision, sub-headings being supplied by the Advertiser reporter:

CASE WITHOUT EQUITY.

The court is in practically the same position in regard to reviewing the evidence as counsel are. All I can recall is the general outline and the tendency of the evidence. Without attempting to review or analyze the evidence I will say in regard to the bill for an accounting in this matter that it seems to me that the bill is totally and wholly without equity—no foundation whatever in fact for it. In fact the plaintiffs do not attempt to substantiate any of the facts in their bill but simply rely upon Mr. Catton for evidence and facts to support it, and they have made some very broad and some very unjust allegations against Mr. Catton in this bill.

ALLEGATIONS RECKLESS.

As counsel has just stated in his argument, the allegations have been reckless, I believe that I am justified in endorsing that statement of the plaintiffs in view of testimony that the plaintiffs have given. They have made allegations, they have made statements in their depositions directly and flatly in the face of written documentary evidence showing the contrary. Upon the part of Mr. Catton not only his oral testimony but all his documentary evidence, books, papers, whatever he had in his hands, all seemed to be clear, explicit and above-board.

HONESTY OF DEFENDANT.

I desire to further say, and I believe it is in justice to Mr. Catton to say, that all his dealings from beginning to end have been honest, fair, open and above-board, and I have no hesitancy in saying that Mr. Catton has served Fowler & Co. conscientiously and faithfully and that he has accounted to them for every dollar and every piece of property that came into his hands from them. The bill, therefore, of John Fowler & Co., Ltd against Robert Catton and George W. Macfarlane, so far

as Mr. Catton is concerned—Mr. Macfarlane makes no answer to the bill—is dismissed.

CROSS BILL WORSE.

Now as to the cross bill of Mr. Macfarlane against Mr. Catton the same reasoning would apply in this case as would apply in the case of George W. Macfarlane against Robert Catton, which was a bill for an accounting. I do not know but what the reasons have been intensified somewhat by the testimony, that is, if the reasons existed and I was justified in my decision in that matter those reasons have been made clearer, if there has been any change in the matter.

In the first place, taking Mr. Macfarlane's view of the matter that this joint agency or copartnership did exist between him and Mr. Catton the reason that I have set forth in my decision in that matter that Mr. Catton was not obliged to account to Mr. Macfarlane until Mr. Macfarlane had made some accounting or showing to him for moneys which he claimed to have received, would be answered by my decision in that matter.

CATTON'S SOLE AGENCY.

Touching upon the other point, as to whether or not he would be released from any obligations and accounting from the fact of the dissolution of the copartnership, it seems to me that, in view of Mr. Catton's testimony that there can be no question now but what the copartnership did exist until the time Mr. Catton contends, namely, to about the first day of January, 1894, and from that time on until the 25th day of February, 1895, Mr. Catton was the sole and only agent of Fowler & Co. in the Hawaiian Islands. He alone was entitled to charge commissions, and if Mr. Macfarlane, the same as any other person, did secure orders for Fowler & Co. for goods under the arrangements ex-

THE TURKS KILL THE PEOPLE OF TWO VILLAGES

A General Insurrection in Northern Macedonia---2200 Bulgarians Killed.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SALONICA, Sept. 2.—The Ottoman government officially estimates that 2200 Bulgarians were killed in the recent fighting.

SOFIA, Sept. 2.—A general insurrection has been proclaimed in northern Macedonia. The Turks have massacred the inhabitants in the villages of Armeni and Vileso.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 2.—It is stated that an American syndicate has bought the entire coffee output of Brazil.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 2.—The President will attend the labor day celebration at Syracuse, N. Y.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—The American Sugar Refinery Company has bought a controlling interest in nine factories with a capitalization of six millions.

BURGAS, Sept. 3.—The Austrian steamer Vaskapu en route to Constantinople, was destroyed by three explosions. Twenty-nine persons were killed. It is believed Bulgarians are responsible.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Reports are renewed that Adrianople is burning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—The Porte has notified the embassies that Bulgarian agitators are projecting outrages against the legations.

SOFIA, Sept. 3.—A battle has occurred at Smilovo between 500 insurgents and eight battalions of Turks. Thirty-five insurgents were killed and sixty Turks. Famine confronts thousands of Bulgarians at Monastir.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—Aguinaldo, in a public letter, urges his countrymen to go into agriculture and improve its methods, to attend the public schools and abandon gambling.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Henry Edson, son of a former mayor of New York, shot and killed Mrs. Pullen because of her refusal to clope with him. Afterward he committed suicide.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Chief Justice Alverstone will be chairman of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

HILLSBORO, Oregon, Sept. 3.—A clergyman named Kennedy has been arrested here for burglary. He is charged with the robbery of an entire family at the point of a pistol after an unsuccessful attempt to chloroform them.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Several soldiers arrested here for treason confess that they sold the secret of the new German bombs to France.

The man who has come here to raise chickens ought to succeed if he has capital and land enough in the right location. Chicken-raising on a small scale is already a success and there is no reason why an extension of the business should not be profitable.

There is no reason why a blind man shouldn't be Sheriff of Molokai or any other island county. Hawaiian peace officers don't see anything anyway.

listing between Fowler & Co. and their agency in these islands, why of course Mr. Catton would be entitled to charge upon what he termed indirect orders, and I find that upon all orders, and this is applicable in both cases, both in the bill and the cross bill, that the regular rate of commission was seven and a half per cent upon direct orders received, taken and sent in by the agency. Upon all indirect orders—that is, goods ordered by any person other than Mr. Catton and shipped by Fowler & Co. to the Hawaiian Islands to any person would be termed an indirect order, and upon which Mr. Catton would be entitled to five per cent.

RECEIPT FOR PROPERTY.

It is absolutely clear and positive that Mr. Catton has no property of Fowler & Co's in his possession. Fowler & Co. alleged that he has property, but they failed to produce any evidence upon that point. Mr. Macfarlane testified that he did give a receipt or did receive from Mr. Catton all the property then in the possession of Mr. Catton belonging to Fowler & Co. It would be unnecessary to call upon Mr. Catton, in view of that testimony, to offer any testimony at all, but Mr. Catton has gone upon the stand and his testimony upon that point, as upon all others, I hold is absolutely true.

Mr. Catton has not sought to evade the force of any allegation or of any statement whatever on the part of Fowler or Mr. Macfarlane. He has met them all and he has met them fairly, honestly and squarely, and whatever questions have been put to Mr. Catton he was able to corroborate it by his books and statements, all of which he has kept in a very methodical, careful and business-like manner, which I am sorry I cannot say for the plaintiff or Mr. Macfarlane.

The cross-bill as well as the original bill is dismissed.

The decrees will be signed accordingly.

J. T. DE BOLT,
First Judge.

MADE ARREST IN IWILEI

Marshal Hendry yesterday afternoon arrested Fukumatsu, another Japanese charged with importing women. The arrest was made in Iwilei. Just as the officers were about to leave, they heard a commotion in a near by shack. Interpreter Gaffney reached the scene of the trouble first. He found Makino, a Japanese interpreter in the grasp of a husky Japanese wrestler. Gaffney and Marshal Hendry attacked the man and pulled him off, and soon afterwards a policeman came along and put him under arrest. The man gave the name of Kazaki and is charged with assault. He attacked Makino because he thought him a spy, and might have done him serious injury if the federal officers hadn't happened along.

BLIND MAN WANTS TO BE SHERIFF

The political pot is boiling at the Leper Settlement. Supt. McVeigh, who returned yesterday reports that nearly half of the male population is out after the offices. There are only two to be voted for—sheriff and district magistrate. A blind man wants to be judge and a blind man also would like to be given a chance to detect crime in the settlement. These two men are going around now getting signatures to their petitions.

The lepers aren't certain whether they are to have an election this year or next. They are waiting for advice from the Republican and Home Rule central committees. In the meantime the offices are not going begging and a score and more are after each of the jobs.

NOT A GAME FOR THE FIDGETY.

"So you're learning to play chess," said Maud.
"Yes," answered Mamie.
"The moves must be very difficult."
"Yes. But the worst part isn't the moving. It's the keeping still."—Washington Star.

LIGHT ON THE ANTI-MOSQUITO WAR

The anti-mosquito campaign must not be allowed to lag for want of public appreciation of what is being successfully done elsewhere to rid localities of the insect pest. It will pay enthusiasts and doubters alike to read an article in the current Munsey's on "The War Against the Mosquito." The author, Harvey Sutherland, has made a careful study of the subject and goes into the question of the responsibility of the mosquito for spreading diseases, instancing elephantiasis, yellow fever and malaria. In graphic language he tells how the anopheles mosquito thrusts her saws through the skin and injects a tiny drop of yellow poison to thin and digest the gummy blood—poison in which are needle-shaped microscopic organisms. "Each of these thrusts itself into a red corpuscle of the blood and destroys it, breaking it open and scattering crowds of spores that destroy other red corpuscles." In cases of the anopheles bite chills and fever follow and the body of the victim soon reaches a state where its blood will inoculate other mosquitoes and send them on their destroying way.

Mr. Sutherland takes issue with our local scientists as to the immunity of brackish water from the eggs of the mosquito. "In the early morning hours," he says, "the female mosquito seeks water which is either quite still or moving very slowly and lays her eggs. It must be fresh or brackish water, not salt, and it need not be very clean." This description applies to the water in Kapiolani park, the brackish flavor of which is believed by some who have examined the park ponds to be defense enough against mosquito propagation there.

Now as to the methods of attack. Under this head Mr. Sutherland says:

"If Professor L. O. Howard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, was not the first to discover that a film of kerosene upon these breeding-pools would infallibly kill every wiggletail therein in fifteen minutes' time, he was the first to make the fact generally known. Men have won everlasting fame for far inferior service to their race. There had been fiddling around with permanganate of potash, and some idle work to stimulate the output of dragon-flies, or 'snake-feeders,' as we used to call them. The dragon-fly shows energy and ability in catching and eating mosquitoes. His appetite is bottomless, but his habits are too good. He goes to bed early in the evening, while the mosquito stays up till all hours. Professor Howard's oil on the water was the first effective blow at the tiny but tyrannous insect.

"The oil has its drawbacks. It isn't permanent. It has to be applied every six weeks, and even if the crudest fuel oil is used it begins to mount up into money. There isn't any doubt of its thoroughness, though. Every wiggler that rises to breathe dies when it touches the oily film, and the mother dies when she alights to lay her eggs.

"Indeed, it is almost too thorough. Kerosene is not a discriminating substance. It ends all aquatic insect life. It is just the thing to use in cesspools, but one hesitates about it for cisterns holding drinking-water, or water for fire-protection. Gold-fish are very fond of mosquito wigglers, and will keep the water clear; and it may be well to stock the cisterns with them. But it isn't only cisterns and large bodies of water that the mosquito chooses. Any hollow in the ground that the rain will fill, old tubs and buckets left out in the weather, broken dishes, bottles and tin cans on the rubbish-heap, will do nicely for her nurseries. Even the print of a cow's hoof in the mud will keep a neighborhood unhappy. Break up the useless tubs and buckets for firewood; smash the bottles and broken dishes, fill the tin cans with ashes, and dump a few wheelbarrow loads of earth in the hollow places. So shall you find rest unto your souls.

"Larger pools should be drained, or, if not drained and filled, the grass at the edges should be moved close, so as not to give the pests a harbor, the sedge and roots at the water's margin should be cut away so that the little fishes may eat the eggs and wigglers. If you must keep the pond for ornament, make a wall about it so that there will be no small pools cut off from the main body. Give the fish a chance.

"Such work, if carried out for three hundred yards in all directions, will as a rule free your house of mosquitoes."

What has been done on the mainland in the anti-mosquito crusade? What actual victories have been won? Mr. Sutherland cites some remarkable achievements in places where the conditions were as bad as they are now in Honolulu. He says:

"The honor of winning the first great battle against the mosquito must probably be given to the village of Lawrence, Long Island. Its territory lies between two big marshes, and former conditions must be imagined rather than described. Well-informed and public-spirited citizens went at the thing intelligently. Circulars were got out telling people where mosquitoes were bred, and how to check the breeding. Jars of water with wiggletails in them were put in the post-office, so that people could see what the creatures looked like. If a man reared mosquitoes, the neighbors complained, and a health inspector came around and inquired about it.

"Then communal interests were set at work. Ditching and draining were done in the swamps, not to let all the water out, but to open the pools in which water had been trapped after some unusually high tide, and then freshened by the rains until it suited the mosquito's fancy. The water in such pockets would be fairly black with the wigglers, but the last wonder of earth removed would let them whirl out into the stream, where the fishes gobbled them up. This was paid for with money raised by taxation and by gift. The result was that people whose lawns ran down to the edge of the marsh could sit out upon the grass in the evening without receiving a puncture, a thing unheard of before. The cost was only about seventeen hundred dollars.

"But the first success was more a moral victory than a permanent conquest. Much of the work will have to be done over again every season. The first real triumph was won at Center Island, in Oyster Bay, Long Island, near the place where President Roosevelt has his summer home. Many rich men have estates there, and they formed themselves into an improvement association, prominent members being Colgate Hoyt, William D. Guthrie, Chas. W. Wetmore, and Paul D. Cravath. Two entomological experts explored the region for breeding-places of the mosquito. Then Henry Clay Weeks, who may be called an expert in mosquito engineering, set to work to reclaim the land. The creek was filled with earth taken from the ditches which drained the marsh. A dike nine feet high, two feet higher than the highest tide was built and provided with gates which let the water out, but allowed none to come in. All known ways of extirpating the enemy were employed. So signal was the success of the campaign that the local improvement association has undertaken to reclaim no less than thirty thousand acres of marshland. By a peculiar instance of the fitness of things, William C. Whitney, who as Secretary of the Navy did so much to defend the country from foes that might come over the water, has gone heart and soul and pocketbook into the war against enemies that came from under the water. A great tract of land about Sheshegan Bay, which has bred mosquitoes to tease the life out of his blooded horses, is now in process of being reclaimed, and Mr. Whitney, at a luncheon given recently, obtained pledges of cooperation from the representatives of the health authorities of the Federal, State, city, and borough governments.

"The war is on, not only around New York, but elsewhere. Dr. John B. Smith, the State entomologist of New Jersey, has accomplished great things, and many communities in that much-bitten State have formally enlisted in the war to the death. From Massachusetts it is reported that Brookline and Worcester have solved the problem successfully, the school-children lending their aid in the latter city. Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia, have proved that it is possible to support life without mosquito-nettings. The boards of health of Buffalo, of Morristown, New Jersey, of Louisville, of Charleston, of Jacksonville, and of Galveston, are taking up the battle against the invader."

RECEPTION AT ST. CLEMENT'S.

The reception given by the Rev. Mr. Osborne and Mrs. Osborne last evening at St. Clement's was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne received the guests in the Sunday school room which had been prettily decorated for the occasion. In the center were palms and banana leaves with potted ferns, while about were flags and bunting. Night blooming cereus also played an important part in the decorative scheme.

The guests began arriving at eight o'clock and they were still coming at nine. During the evening refreshments were served.

GEO. DAVIS
BACK AGAINAsks a Rehearing
From Supreme
Court.

George A. Davis, who descended from San Francisco yesterday in the steamer Sierra, before the sun went down entered a petition for a rehearing of the disbarment proceedings in his case in the Supreme Court. Following are the grounds he presents:

"That he did not have time to properly prepare for his defence on the hearing in this matter.

"That several necessary and material witnesses were absent from Honolulu at the time of the hearing of this matter by this court.

"That this court had no jurisdiction in the absence of a complaint by the party or parties interested to hear and determine this matter and to disbar and revoke the license of your petitioner as set forth in the order of this court.

"That the statute of this Territory in the matter of the proceedings against your petitioner was not followed and the filing of an information by the Attorney-General was irregular and rendered the proceeding void and the order is therefore void.

"That the acts and conduct of your petitioner in the several suits and proceedings as set forth and contained in the information and upon which the judgment of this court was based were ratified and confirmed by the acts and conduct of the several parties interested and the evidence discloses that your petitioner acted in good faith in his conduct of the several suits and proceedings and his acceptance of the offer of John K. Sumner to pay your petitioner two thousand dollars was not unprofessional conduct and was a matter that was within the rights of your petitioner.

"That your petitioner alleges and suggests respectfully the disqualification of one of the Justices who heard and determined this matter on the ground of interest and relationship within the meaning of the Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii and that said order of disbarment is void.

"That the evidence had upon the hearing does not sustain the findings of the court and the findings order and judgment of the court was and is contrary to the law and evidence.

"That there was no evidence to support the allegations of the information filed against your petitioner.

"That the court had no power to revoke the license of your petitioner to practice in the District Court of Honolulu as your petitioner was at the time said order was made third District Magistrate of Honolulu and was the presiding magistrate of said District Court on the day the order of disbarment was made and this petitioner respectfully represents and alleges that this Supreme Court exceeded its powers in making such order."

SPRECKELS IS READY.

Claus Spreckels by his attorneys, Kinney & McManahan and Hatch & Ballou, have given notice of motion to set the demurrer for hearing at a day certain, in the ejectment suit of Emma Claudina Spreckels Watson vs. Claus Spreckels. This case involves Honolulu real estate of the value of about half a million dollars.

DIVORCE CASES.

Henry Lovell denies the allegations of cause for divorce in the libel of his wife, Isabella Mahinau Lovell.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Josephine Kichly Robinson against George Kichly Robinson on the ground of non-support. The couple was married at San Francisco on September 10, 1891, by Rev. Arthur Crosby. The libel alleged that the husband neglected to support the wife since April 5, 1902. There were no children of the marriage.

DIN SING LETS GO.

C. Din Sing has discontinued his suit against the Oahu Lumber and Building Co. for \$15,000 damages for malicious prosecution of a civil suit, including the issue of writ of ex parte for his arrest, a search of his dwelling and of the steamer Nippon Maru for him, and scandal and hue and cry raised about him in Honolulu, where he had been a merchant for 23 years.

PROBATE MATTERS.

George Chalmers, guardian of his nine minor children, has filed an inventory showing that their whole estate consists in a life insurance policy for \$5000.

Judge Robinson, after a hearing yesterday morning, dismissed without prejudice the petition of Edgar Henriques for the removal of Mrs. Jessie Kane as executrix of the estate of the late Mrs. Margaret V. Carter of Makao, Oahu. L. Andrews and W. S. Fleming appeared for the petitioner and C. W. Ashford for the respondent.

The court was unable to find that a case of neglect sufficient as cause of removal had been established. Mrs. Kane's failure to publish the usual notice and to file an inventory Judge Robinson attributed to the oversight of her attorney is not advising her of her duties.

Regarding the alleged unauthorized occupancy of the homestead by the respondent, the court solicited the advice of counsel as to how far the privileges of an executrix went. An executor was certainly responsible for all acts of entry, etc.

In the afternoon Mrs. Kane filed an inventory of the estate. It occupies six typewritten pages and few of the items go over a line or two. There are nearly two pages taken up with jewelry and plate, comprising 101 items of which a large proportion is gold.

THE QUESTION
OF MORE SALOONS

Editor Advertiser:—I was very glad to see your pithy and sensible editorial on the proposition made by Mr. Camara to locate a saloon by the Fishmarket. As you say we have too many saloons now. The drain on the pockets of the already poor is heavy and the new proposition would simply take the money and inflame the appetite of the crowd of fishermen as well as natives thronging the market place. Our officials who are expected to guard the public welfare cannot afford to have the historical record of multiplying the influences which so rapidly take away the property and destroy the Hawaiians as a people. While in China and Japan I visited almost all the great cities and never saw a Chinaman or Japanese publicly showing the effects of strong drink or under the marked influence of opium. Of course there is the opium den, and the use of "sam eu" and "sake" in private. The point I want to make is that in Honolulu daily a not unfamiliar sight is the policeman, or some half intoxicated friend, pushing a drunken man toward home, or sometimes toward the lock-up. The use of strong drink is both private and public in Honolulu. The fact faces us that public saloons make public drunkenness of which we have enough to make us ashamed by the side of China and Japan.

As an economical question our officials ought to take into account the licensed saloon as a factor creating public degradation in morals, property and physical health. Are we not now sufficiently disgraced by licensed saloons and public drunkenness?

W. D. WESTERVELT.

Honolulu, Sept. 3, 1903.

Ohelo Berries Here.

Ohelo berries are in the market from the Volcano House, the famous sacred berries that grow on the burning mountain. The Metropolitan market is bringing them down once a week. They are something like gooseberries in appearance and make excellent pies.

Which shall it be? The kerosene lamp with smoke, soot, heat, tramping of wicks, danger of fire and constant refilling; or the incandescent electric lamp, always ready for instant use. Give your answer to Hawaiian Electric Co.

Stella—"But, aren't you afraid of going out beyond your depth?" Bella—"Oh, no! All the men around here think I'm an heiress."—Puck.

Judge Robinson appointed J. W. Jones, M. T. Simonton and C. K. Quinn as appraisers of the estate.

DISPUTED WILCOX DEED.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Robinson began the hearing of the bill in equity to quiet title, brought by E. M. Magoon against L. E. Lucas, Magoon and Lightfoot for plaintiff; A. A. Wilder for defendant.

Mrs. Magoon claims a fee simple title in herself and grants extending back forty years and says that the defendant has an adverse and hostile claim based on a deed from Robert W. Wilcox and Theresa Owana Wilcox to him, which the plaintiff alleges to be a false deed. The suit is over 52-100 acres of land and was instituted April 18, 1900.

After the court adjourned for the day at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Wilcox accosted defendant's attorney in the corridor and bitterly upbraided him for the time she lost in waiting to be called as a witness. Her time is valuable just now in county politics.

BATCH OF APPEALS.

Civil appeals from the Honolulu District court were added to the Circuit Court calendar as follows:

Allen W. T. Bottomley vs. Wong Hee alias Wong Yee Kee. Defendant appeals from judgment of \$182.24 for plaintiff.

A. W. T. Bottomley, trustee, vs. J. P. Rodriguez. Plaintiff appeals from judgment for defendant with \$16.32 costs. It was a claim for \$139 on account of money advanced and rent of store from the Washington Mercantile Co. Rodriguez testified he always paid his rent in advance and never borrowed money from the company but lent it large sums on different occasions.

C. Din Sing vs. Sing Lung Co. Plaintiff, who sued for \$225, appeals from judgment for defendants with \$16.32 costs.

Anno and Kelupaina vs. Albert Trask. Defendant appeals from judgment of \$59.95 for plaintiffs.

E. O. Hall & Son Ltd. vs. W. C. Achi. Defendant appeals from judgment of \$309.49 for plaintiff.

J. R. Shaw vs. John F. Colburn. Defendant appeals from judgment of \$78.32 for plaintiff.

NEW SUITS.

Rose Endermark has brought suit against Frank Endermark for divorce. The parties were married in April, 1901, and in December of the same year petitioner alleges that she was deserted by her husband. She also charges him with cruelty.

Lu Kim Woon has brought suit against Henrietta Fishel to obtain a settlement of fire claim award of which she claims a part. The plaintiff alleges that he loaned to defendant a piece of land at Smith and Pauahi streets and built an \$1800 two-story frame building upon it, which was destroyed during the plague fire. Later she made a claim to the commission, but was awarded nothing while defendant she alleges was given \$1775 subject to his claim. He further alleges that she has refused to make a fair settlement, and asks the court to fix the amount to which he is entitled.

NO MORE SNAKES CAN COME
IN FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Special Deputy Collector Stackable received in the mail yesterday a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in which he is directed to prohibit the importation of wild animals and birds from foreign countries excepting upon a permit from the Department of Agriculture. The law was recently passed by Congress, and its present enforcement grows out of the protests from Hawaii over the attempted importation at Honolulu of snakes from the Philippines.

Prior to that time also, Prince Kuhio brought in a number of wild animals from Australia which were held at the custom house, nominally, though actually in the possession of the importer, until their admissibility had been passed upon by the Department of Agriculture.

Special inspectors have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture at eight American ports, among which is Honolulu.

The importation of the mongoose, the English sparrow and the starling are absolutely prohibited. The landing of live stock, and animals, including reptiles, from the Philippines at any port of the United States is also prohibited.

Among other instructions given by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Honolulu collector are the following:

Under these provisions of law, officers of the customs are instructed that hereafter the delivery of any foreign wild animals or birds, not distinctively natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections, cage birds, such as domesticated canaries or parrots, or species specifically exempted by the Secretary of Agriculture, will not be permitted in the absence of a permit issued by the Department of Agriculture in the form hereinafter prescribed.

Any person contemplating the importation of any foreign wild animals or wild birds from any part of the world shall obtain from the Department of Agriculture a permit stating the number of each kind or species of animals or birds to be imported, naming the port of importation at which the animals and birds are to be landed, the approximate date of their arrival, and the purpose for which said animals and birds are imported, whether to be liberated or kept in captivity and whether for propagation, exhibition, or other purposes, which permit will be surrendered to the collector at the port of entry.

In case of doubt as to whether the animals or birds belong to prohibited species, or of suspicion on the part of the officers of the customs that the species sought to be entered are prohibited animals or birds imported under other names, the same will be retained in customs custody at the expense and risk of the importer, pending receipt of advice from the Department of Agriculture as to the true nature of the animals or birds, or until they have been examined at the expense of the importer by a special inspector of the Department of Agriculture, as provided in paragraph 6, and the identity established to the satisfaction of the collector. In case of refusal or neglect of the importer, consignee, or agent to have the identity so established, delivery of the importation will be refused and immediate exportation required.

HAWAII WILL BE FLOODED
WITH TOURISTS NEXT YEAR

"Hawaii will be flooded with tourists during the early months of 1904," said "Tom" McKay at the Young Hotel last night, "and with a very small effort can secure an enormous business with travellers."

Tom McKay is a power in the Far East. He is the representative of the three Oriental steamship lines that call here, and of the overland American railways and knows whereof he speaks. McKay is known to almost every man and woman who has ever travelled on Pacific ocean steamers. He is in touch with almost every tourist who navigates the Pacific. Tom McKay, his diamonds, and his dray load of trunks arrived in town last night on the steamer Hongkong Maru bound for San Francisco. McKay has passed through Honolulu many times. He always has a good word to say for Hawaii.

"Although we have many tourists in Japan who could be induced to stop over in Honolulu we strangely enough have no advertising matter of any kind to give them. No one, outside of one hotel here, has ever sent us any advertising matter."

"The Orient next year will be bound for St. Louis. The World's Fair that has been worked up by that city has caught on wonderfully in Japan, China, India, and throughout the Orient. People who have spent their lives in the Far East are preparing to break the monotony by visiting St. Louis during the World's Fair and all these could be induced to stop off in these wonderful islands of the Pacific. Now is the time for your Promotion Committee to do its work in the Far East. Every bit of advertising they do there will bring results."

Mr. McKay will be but a short time on the Coast and then will return to the Orient prepared to handle the great traffic of moneyed people which will start in during the next few months.

"You now have," Mr. McKay continued, "as fine hotel accommodations as could be wished for. The beauties of the islands need only to be advertised to be patronized by the tourists, and I think that the first few months of 1904 will see such a crowd of tourists in Honolulu as will cause wonder and prosperity to the people living here. I have a warm place in my heart for Honolulu and you can depend upon it that every tourist that I can send here will be given advice to see the great Hawaiian Islands before completing his travels to or from the Orient."

WILLIE WONG LANDS IN JAIL.

Willie Wong, the Chinese cook of the Alaskan, landed in the police toils last night. Willie was doing things on the Nuuanu river bridge when an officer found him. He accused two men of the Alaskan crew with having "touched" him for ten dollars. The accused promptly emptied their pockets and showed that they hadn't a copper.

"Your breath is strong enough to knock me down," the desk sergeant told Willie when he landed.

Sure no, I drink only three bottles of soda pop," he replied. He was charged with being drunk anyway and the two sailors were released.

BAD MEN ON THE HONGKONG MARU.

Among the passengers on the Hongkong Maru is Deputy United States Marshal F. S. Jacott who is returning to San Francisco with three prisoners who are sentenced to long terms in San Quentin. Two of the men were convicted in Shanghai of robbery and sentenced to prison for two years. One is an American and the other a mulatto. After their arrest they broke jail and were only recaptured after a long chase. The men were at large in Shanghai for several weeks and made lots of trouble during all that time. A couple of months were added to their sentence for breaking jail. The men were first placed in a British prison in Shanghai for safekeeping but later it was decided to take them to San Quentin where the risks are fewer.

Marshal Jacott is in charge of still a third man, a Filipino who must serve fifteen years sentence for murdering a Chinese.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Silesia River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

BEFORE WE CAN

use them, iron and gold must first be got out of the ore. The same principle applies to cod liver oil. Its virtues are not in its fatty matters; much less in its sickening taste and smell. No consumptive, or sufferer from any other wasting disease, was ever greatly benefited by the so-called "plain" cod liver oil. The shock it gives to the nerves, the repulsion and disgust it excites in the stomach, the outrages it commits upon the senses of smell and taste, are enough to spoil any medicinal potency that may be in it for the majority of people. This—to say nothing about its being indigestible. Yet there has always been reason to believe that, among the elements which form cod liver oil, there existed curative properties of the highest value. But it was necessary to separate them from the nauseating waste material with which they were combined. This was successfully accomplished in **WAMPOL'S PREPARATION** and in this effective remedy, made palatable as honey, we have the very heart and soul of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. These constitute a tissue builder, a blood purifier, a health renewer beyond comparison. Disease yields to it with a completeness and rapidity which astonishes medical men quite as much as it delights their patients. In all wasting conditions, Scrofula and Blood Disorders, La Grippe, Chronic Bronchitis, Pulmonary Affections, etc., it never fails to relieve and cure. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil, in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. Effective from the first dose. Sold by all chemists here.

THE IDEA which some people have that chronic diarrhoea is incurable is a mistake. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only gives immediate relief but will effect a permanent cure. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

ARE SCHOOL CHILDREN OVERWORKED IN HAWAII

(Continued on page 2.)

wrought in their departments. The children tell me: "I don't know what would have become of me without it. I should have had to drop out."

Not long since the chairman of the Committee on School Hygiene of the Homeopathic National Medical Society investigated the Batavia public schools. He found the ventilation and sanitation of the buildings unimpeachable, the lighting excellent as indicated by the fact that only one per cent, and a half of the children wore glasses; and he confessed himself amazed to find "mental pressure," the bugbear of his profession, entirely eliminated in these schools by the system of individual instruction. "We are left empty-handed," he said. "We have no criticism to register."

THE SYSTEM SHOULD BE ADOPTED EVERYWHERE.

Dr. Albert Leonard, publisher of the "Journal of Pedagogy" and late president of the Normal Schools of the State of Michigan, recently spent some time in Batavia, making a thorough study of the results of Mr. Kennedy's method. He expressed himself as deeply impressed with the wholesome, healthy aspect of the children, the absence of anaemia, the physical beauty which sound nerves bestow. "There cannot be found in America," he says, "a healthier, happier, busier lot of pupils than are today in the public schools of Batavia. Teachers are equally well and happy. The scheme of individual instruction is so simple and practicable that it could easily be followed in every city in the country. It would be worth while to bring the attention of the country to this rational method of dealing with our public-school children."

In the past, and indeed in the present, where the old Spartan conditions obtain, our public schools have produced such moral and mental and physical tragedies as no father nor mother can read of with undimmed eyes. They have been most movingly set forth in the pages of this magazine. Only too well can some of us recall the agonies of our own childhood; only too well can we still discern the scars.

HOW IT SAVED ONE BOY.

A sensitive, timid, highly-organized child entered a certain public school. His bent was imaginative, dreamy; he was deficient in logical power; mathematics were peculiarly difficult for him, and yet he was neither stupid nor stubborn. He received the ordinary class teaching in arithmetic, but it conveyed no clear impression to his mind. He attempted to recite, but his lack of comprehension at once appeared. The teacher, with the great class waiting, sighed gently at his dullness and gave a few rapid words of explanation. Intimidated by the sense of shame and exposure the child listened as to one speaking a language unmeaning to him, but felt to understand in sheer self-defense. The weeks went by; the child, with brain confused, heart bleeding with mortification, knowing himself ridiculed by the scholars and looked upon as a drag and a trial by the teacher, became absolutely despairing. His self-respect was crushed. Each new recitation was a climax of anguish. The capacity of comprehension was lost. At thirteen he was a nervous wreck in reality, and was branded in his little world as hopelessly stubborn and stupid. In a certain way he ended by becoming both. It was a case of educational malpractice, and it is so familiar in our schools as they are today as to be looked upon with indifference as a matter of course.

Under the method of individual instruction these tragedies of childhood, which have left many an intellect and spirit marred and maimed for life, have become impossible. The child in question—and this is a real flesh-and-blood child, not merely a type or an imaginary picture—was placed by his mother later in a school in Batavia, where the new method was followed. The mother regretted that there was no private school for her boy, for, although all the processes of his period of torture were not clear to her, she saw him now, as a product of the Western public school hitherto attended, utterly broken down, discouraged, and incapable, apparently, of coherent thought on certain lines. In a month, under the sane and rational new order, the poor little victim was transformed. He had become clear-headed, happy, independent, self-respecting, steady in brain and nerve. The astonished mother looked into the new system and exclaimed: "It is the most merciful thing I ever heard of in my life." It had saved her child. He had been taught to study, patiently, lovingly, most of all, privately—how to study, how to think. He could take his place now in the great class with confidence, with no dread of exposure and ridicule, of intimidation or threats. Surely it is a Christian thing, as all that is most truly civilized proves to be Christian in the last analysis. Are we not reminded of the words, "Wherefore lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees; and make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way; but let it rather be healed?"

THE CHILD ALWAYS SHOULD DO THE WORK HIMSELF.

Just here it should be distinctly noted that the individual instructor, if she rightly understands her function, does not under any circumstances do the work for the child, but shows him how to do it himself. The great achievement of learning how to study, how to concentrate the mind, often left unlearned until college is reached, is gained in the very beginning of school life.

A very marked effect of the introduction of individual instruction in the Batavia schools has been to increase the number who enter and who remain to graduate from the High School, the rate of increase being six times as great as the rate in the first grade.

For a year and a half "the Batavia experiment," as it has come to be

TOBACCO CONCESSION**Homestead Right New Haunts Are Given to Mr. Cofer.**

Mr. Cofer of the Federal Experiment Station, is to be given a public land concession for the proposed experiments in tobacco culture. At the executive council meeting it was decided to allot him somewhat more than 100 acres of land in Kona under the homestead provisions of the Land Act. The right of entry to Mr. Cofer is to be given under very favorable conditions, as the Government realizes that the success of the tobacco industry in that locality would mean a great deal for the cause of small farming.

The council approved the application of Quoy Yick for a lease of 2.54 acres, classed as rice and taro land, in Puna valley, the term to be five years and the rental \$250 per annum.

Commissioner E. S. Kaul submitted an application from John Hind for permission to kill off the wild cattle in the forest reserves of Puna, Hawaii. The request was made in the applicant's own interest, with incidental benefit to the public forests.

The council feared that the granting of the permission might open floodgates of trouble, as other ranch owners would be liable to ask for a similar privilege of entrance upon the public domain. It was decided to refer the matter to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. That body has already under consideration the matter of exterminating wild sheep in the mountains of the big island.

White Is Running.

It is some weeks since Clarence M. White announced himself as a candidate for County Auditor. He is still in the race notwithstanding the blank to that office left in most of the preliminary slates published.

Mr. White claims recognition from his record as an expert accountant and his lifelong support of the Republican party.

Lemuel C. Ables is also reported to be available for Auditor, although not actively putting himself forward.

Polo on Maui.

The new polo ponies brought by Sam Weller from the Coast for the Maui players are to be tried out this week. It is not thought that they will be played in the tournament this year if such an event takes place. The Honolulu men are waiting for the Maui men to take the initiative in this matter. The latter players are having many practice games of late which indicates a disposition for a trial but the Oahu men have not taken down their mallets for many weeks.

***** called, was tested and tried in every possible way, quietly and without observation. "We did not rush out with our discovery," says Mr. Kennedy. "We claim some credit for self-control. We wanted to study our method undisturbed; we wanted to test it fully; we wanted to make sure of it. When we did speak it was in response to an official inquiry from the State Superintendent as to what new departure had been undertaken."

WHAT THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS SAYS.

It is in his report of 1902 that the State Superintendent, Mr. Charles R. Skinner, gives the following official endorsement of Mr. Kennedy's system: "I have been watching with deep interest the experiment in individual instruction carried on under the direction and supervision of Superintendent John Kennedy in the schools of Batavia, New York, during the past four years, and am persuaded that the combination of class and individual instruction is the solution of the graded school problem. This combination seems to secure every economy and stimulus contemplated in class education, while avoiding its harshness and inflexibility. . . . It is pleasant to think that about all worry, discouragement, overstrain and breakdown may be banished from the graded schools. It has been well said that the children get through the graded school under unrelieved mass instruction in spite of it rather than by means of it. . . . We owe to the children, the teachers and the community protection against pressure, over-work, worry and failure, and I believe that we may and should save to health and education many who will otherwise succumb to physical overstrain or fall by the wayside through discouragement. That this can be done by making individual instruction as regular a feature in school work as class drill is, I think, no longer open to doubt."

RECOMMENDED BY MANY WELL-KNOWN EDUCATORS.

After two days spent with a committee in thorough examination of the Batavia method in its practical everyday working, Superintendent Whitney, of Ogdensburg, gave it his unqualified approval and recommended that it be introduced into all the public schools of his city. Similar action has been taken by many other educators, notably in Greater New York.

F. Thistleton Mark, Professor of Pedagogy, Birmingham, England, after thorough investigation on the spot, declared emphatically: "These methods will revolutionize the schools of England."

G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, says: "Individual instruction sounds the key note of education for the next decade."

So let anxious mothers and confused, discouraged little children through all our towns and cities look up and take courage. The day of their deliverance is drawing nigh.

HOUSEHOLD MOSQUITOES**New Haunts Are Discovered by Cofer.**

The work of the mosquito campaigners has resulted in the bringing to light of many unsuspected haunts and breeding places of the pest, some of which it was hard to imagine tenanted by wrigglers until actual investigation showed the proof.

Dr. Cofer, whose work on Quarantine Island has set so striking an example of what may be accomplished in ridding localities of the mosquito, is the discoverer of one of the breeding places not searched for wrigglers.

"Down in our office," said the medico, meaning the offices in the Customs building, "we were greatly troubled with day mosquitoes and for a long time I was unable to locate them. Finally as a last resort, for the articles in question are washed every day, I had the cuspidors investigated, and found them to contain wrigglers by the myriad."

"The source was thus discovered but the mystery remained unsolved as I could not imagine how the larvae were able to breed. I had seen the cuspidors washed every morning and filled with fresh water and yet there were the wrigglers. Next morning I investigated more closely and found an elucidation."

"The cuspidors were of the regular type with sloping top centering toward the opening somewhat on the plan of the unsplittable ink bottles. The boy in washing turned on the fresh water, raised the container by giving it a circular movement and then turned it upside down, refilling from the tap. New the turning upside down of the cuspidor empties some of the contents, but most of it fills up behind the sloping walls of the top and goes unharmed. The wrigglers are somewhat shaken but not exterminated. Hence these bites."

"The remedy? Cuspidors with lids that can be taken off, or a little unsinkable lime in the water. One thing in connection with the crusade should be remembered, and that is that empty tins should be collected regularly and never allowed to accumulate over night. Snailmole attempts are productive of slim results. On Quarantine Island where it was a comparatively easy matter to get rid of the mosquitoes, a regular inspection for tins and cans is necessary and it is astonishing how they accumulate."

Another place to which the householders should look is furnished by the custom of placing the lens of most safes and ice chests in shallow tins containing water as a preventive against the attacks of ants. This water is frequently left unchanged for days and furnishes a happy breeding ground for Mrs. Skewton. Lime in the water will stop all danger from these sources.

EAST HAWAII PRIMARY RESULTS

Delegates to the Republican county convention of East Hawaii were elected as follows, supporters of Sheriff Andrews being reported in a minority:

First Precinct—Dr. Holland, J. M. Kauwila.

Second Precinct—G. Hupar, S. G. Palmer, Frank Rosa.

Third Precinct—Otto Rose, George Kahuau, John Bordenberg, Jim Lewis, C. N. Prouty, Fernandez.

Fourth Precinct—A. R. Loebenstein, F. W. Rowland, H. Ludloff, W. Todd, William Higgins, A. R. Hancock, John Kaul, Jr., W. T. Morris, N. Holmes, A. A. McKinney.

Fifth Precinct—W. C. Crooke.

Sixth Precinct—J. M. Ross, W. K. Andrews.

Seventh Precinct—Charles Spait, B. M. Kahua.

Eighth Precinct—A. D. S. R. Horner.

Ninth Precinct—Henry Hall, Joe Pritchard.

Tenth Precinct—Charles Wills.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

The life of food is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from the food; that is why cod liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil solves the problem of how to take cod liver oil. That is one reason why doctors have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion for all wasting diseases, coughs, colds and bronchitis for almost thirty years.

One of the inducements offered in order to substitute something else for Scott's Emulsion is the matter of cost. You save a few cents at the expense of your health. Scott's Emulsion costs more because it does more and does it better than the substitutes.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of Cuticura, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. Africa Depot: LEWIS & CO., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, POTTER COFF, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

So Different

Lots of Claims Like This, But so Different—Local Proof is What Honolulu People Want.

There are a great many of them.

Every paper has its share.

Statements hard to believe, harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places.

What people say in Florida.

Public expressions from California.

Often times good endorsement there.

But of little service here at home.

Honolulu people want local proof.

The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts.

It disarms the skeptic; is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here is a case of it:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitated my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SHE PLAYED HERE**TEN YEARS AGO**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Irving L. Blinn, whose father-in-law, L. W. Blinn, is a millionaire lumber dealer in Los Angeles, recently arrived in New York, and is seeking a divorce.

She said today: "I am tired of being the wife of a rich man's son, who will not work to support me. Rather than live on what his father gives him, I have asked my attorneys to bring an action of separation, so that I can be free, and work for myself and my child."

Irving Blinn had just graduated from college when a theatrical stock company began its season in Los Angeles. The ingenue of the organization was Genevieve Nannery, and he fell in love with her at first sight. They were married, but they did not live happily and separated. Mrs. Blinn's father was W. E. Sheridan, a theatrical manager.

NEW BISHOP**GIVEN DINNER**

Fifty members of the Young Men's Institute, with Senator Cannavaro, tendered a banquet last evening to the Right Reverend Monynemaens Libert, Bishop of Zeugma.

The affair was held in the European dining room of the Alexander Young Hotel and was elaborately carried out. The menu was a special effort of the chef and the table decorations were profuse and artistic.

Red and white leis typified the insignia of the newly seated bishop, while red, white and blue flowers bore a prominent part in the color scheme. Music, furnished by the Solomon Quartet, enlivened the repast which concluded with congratulatory speeches called forth by the occasion.

M. P. ROBINSON**FOR SUPERVISOR**

M. P. Robinson is the latest man mentioned prominently for a supervisorship. W. H. Hoogs and F. W. Macfarlane are also said to be nominees. Mr. Robinson, when seen yesterday afternoon, stated that he was not looking for office, but if the position was urged upon him he would not refuse it.

S. E. Damon is said to have promised to take the treasurership. There is no opposition to A. M. Brown for sheriff or J. W. Pratt for assessor.

The supervisors and auditorships are still left without applicants. A. L. C. Atkinson is said to be in line for county attorney nomination if he wants it.

The Home Rule primaries, announced by various members for various dates, have been announced as already having taken place on August 24. Kalaokalani, who left for Maui last evening to hold the Maui convention, is responsible for the statement. He further announces the Hawaii convention for September 10, Kaula for the 17th and Oahu for September 20.

Apparently the Home Rule primaries were an example of pocket politics, the delegates being decided upon by the inner ring. Undoubtedly many of the Home Rule and their friends had no knowledge of the primaries having taken place until they were a thing of the past. The regular routine of names selected from those most active in the party is said to have been duplicated with hardly an exception.

BURIAL ASSOCIATION**CHANGES BY LAWS**

At a meeting of the Board of Control of the Honolulu branch of the Harrison Mutual Burial Association held August 27, 1903, Article 13 of the by-laws was changed to correspond with Article 7 and reads as follows:

ARTICLE 13.

It is agreed that such undertaker's services shall be rendered by the Association's undertaker, and he is hereby designated the Official Undertaker of the Association, and shall render undertaker's service in all cases, unless some other undertaker is designated by the member or his representatives.

In such case the member or his representative shall notify the Association's undertaker of the undertaker preferred so that the Association's undertaker can arrange with such preferred undertaker to conduct the funeral of said member, and if said member or his representative fail to notify the Association's undertaker as hereinbefore provided said member shall not be entitled to the benefits of the Association, and it is agreed that the undertaker performing the services for the Association shall pay to the Secretary and Treasurer twenty-five per cent (25 per cent) of the benefit received, which shall be considered as the compensation of said Secretary and Treasurer for his services on behalf of the Association.

The Site of Calvary.

At the request of many of his parishioners, the Rev. William Morris Kincaid will upon Sunday morning at the Central Union church, relate his experiences in finding the true site of the cross during his recent travels in the Holy Land.

Mr. Kincaid does not think that the site popularly pointed out is the true one and believes in the theory evolved by Chinese Gordon on his visit to Jerusalem. There are many interesting anecdotes connected with his trip that will be included in Mr. Kincaid's address.

MUST'N'T TRUIET.

On a day of comparative quiet a striker said: "Let's have a ruiet." But they read him the law. And he muttered "O, pahaw! I believe I would best not default." —Chicago Tribune.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
 Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE



Shipping Notes

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, September 2.

S. S. Sierra, Houllette, from San Francisco, at 4 a. m.
 S. S. Nebraska, Greene, from San Francisco, at 6 a. m.
 S. S. Lohua, Naopala, from Molokai, at 1:27 a. m.
 S. S. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai, at 4:05 a. m.
 S. S. Helene, Nelson, from Hilo, Hamakua ports and Kawaihae at 6 a. m. with 210 cords wood, 79 head cattle, 2 pieces machinery.
 S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from the Orient, at 7:30 p. m.
 S. S. Nilbau, W. Thompson, from Hanalei, at 1:45 a. m.
 S. S. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, from Kailua, at 1:20 p. m.
 S. S. Nohau, Peterson, from Kailua, at 11:50 a. m. with 100 coal bags, 18 packages sundries, 423 boxes sugar.
 S. S. Lady, from Oahu ports at 6 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, September 2.

S. S. Sierra, Houllette, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney, at 5:20 p. m.
 S. S. America Maru, Goring, for the Orient, at 11 a. m.
 S. S. Nebraska, Greene, for Kailua, at 6 p. m.
 Am. bark Alden Besse, Kessel, for San Francisco, at 12:30 p. m.
 S. S. Lohua, Naopala, for Molokai, at 5 p. m.
 S. S. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai, at 5 p. m.
 S. S. Nilbau, W. Thompson, for Honolulu and Punaulu at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per S. S. Helene, September 3, from Hawaii ports—C. L. Wright, Mrs. C. L. Wright, Miss Leslie Wright, Miss Josephine Moore, E. E. Pligman, J. W. Wilcox.
 Per S. S. Nohau, September 3, from Hamakua ports—Rev. W. M. Kama-kawiole, Miss Kama-kawiole, Agnes, Charles and Abraham Kama-kawiole and 14 deck.

Departed.

Per S. S. Mikahala, Sept. 2, for Kauai ports—Miss C. Finkler, Little Auld, Miss Mahlum, Miss C. Barron, Lottie Jordan, Miss A. Thomas, A. M. Boyle and wife, Herman Schofield, J. H. Arndt, Misses Pami (2), Mrs. M. T. Haight, Mrs. J. McDonald, J. C. Davis, A. Hannaberg, W. Kruse and wife, Mrs. Alexander, J. B. Alexander, Kelsch, Hon. Lang, T. Komatsu, A. Lewis Jr., T. Bowman, Mrs. C. Christian, H. H. Jaeger, H. E. Weston and 44 deck.

TRANSPORT THOMAS TO ARRIVE TUESDAY

Captain Williamson of the quarter-master department received a cable-gram yesterday stating that the Transport Thomas will stop at Honolulu, to arrive about September 8.

This is next Tuesday. The transport was cabled as leaving San Francisco on September 1. Mr. Williamson sent his message to P. R. Helm of the Merchants' Association, immediately after receipt. Mr. Helm considers the coming of the Thomas as a promise of the regular service to Honolulu of the transports.

"Just throw me a half a dozen of your biggest trout," said the man with the costly angler's outfit. "Throw them!" exclaimed the astonished fish-dealer. "That's what I said," replied the party of the first part; "then I'll go home and tell my wife I caught them. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar."—Chicago Daily News.

"It is unwomanly!" The New Woman laughed in derision. "It is immodest!" The New Woman shrugged her shoulders disdainfully. "It is unparliamentary!" The New Woman started, paled, and drew back.—Puck.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's office, Honolulu, Oahu.
 In re Dissolution of the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before the 25th day of September and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOKAI,
 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,
 Honolulu, July 11th, 1903.
 2504 to Sept. 25th.

FORECLOSURES

M. I. SILVA & WIFE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 20th day of May, 1901, recorded in Liber 220 on pages 252 to 254, made by M. I. Silva and Marianna I. Silva, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Cecil Brown, Trustee, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction, by James F. Morgan, at his salesroom, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Oahu, on Saturday, the 5th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage are: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated at Punaulu, in said Honolulu, being known as Lots No. 15 and 17, Block 3, of Punaulu Tract, Honolulu aforesaid, being a portion of the premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 3050, and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said M. I. Silva by deed dated December 15, 1900, and recorded in Liber 216, on pages 221 and 222, and containing an area of 10,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, August 3rd, 1903.
 CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE.
 2510F

J. T. FIGUEROA & WIFE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 14th day of September, 1899, recorded in Liber 196, on pages 278 and 280, made by J. T. Figueroa and Clorinda T. Figueroa, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Cecil Brown, Trustee, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction, by James F. Morgan, at his salesroom, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 5th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage are:

All those certain lots, tracts, pieces or parcels of land situated at Kewalo, in said Honolulu, more particularly described as lots No. 7 and 8, in Block 3, as shown and designated on the Map of Kewalo Lots at said Kewalo, Honolulu, as planned for Bruce, Waring & Co., filed in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, and further described as being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent No. 5716, L. C. A. 19005, and being the same premises conveyed to him as follows: Lot No. 7, Block 3, conveyed to said J. T. Figueroa, do by deed of C. S. Desky, Trustee, and wife, dated November 19, 1897, and recorded in Liber 177, page 49. Lot 8, Block 3, conveyed to said J. T. Figueroa, by deed dated September 28, 1898, and duly placed on record. Said premises as above contain an area of 10,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, August 3rd, 1903.
 CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE.
 2510F

LUIS VASCONCELLOS

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Luis Vasconcellos to George Clark, dated January 10, A. D. 1898, recorded Liber 179, pages 42, 43, 44 and 45, now held by Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited, as assignee, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of

Castle & Withington, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, August 27, 1903.
 WESTERN & HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Assignee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. A lot containing 8.75 acres, situated in Kapalaia, in North Kona, being a portion of the premises covered by Royal Patent (Grant) No. 3019 to Kaipulu (w), conveyed to the said Mortgagee by Deed of David Simona, recorded in Liber 172, page 465.
 2. A lot of 4 acres in Kailua I, in said North Kona, being a portion of the premises covered by Royal Patent (Grant) No. 983 to Kipola, and conveyed to the said Mortgagee by Deed of Paulo.
 3. A lot of 3.75 acres, in said Kapalaia, being the premises set forth in Royal Patent No. 3736, Kuleana 19-642, conveyed to the said Mortgagee by Deed of the Hawaiian Tea and Coffee Company, recorded in Liber 177, page 65.

Also the following described leases and personal property, to wit:

1. Lease from Paulo, recorded in Liber 161, page 409, for 39 years.
 2. Lease from M. Andre of all the coffee and orange trees upon the land of Moeauon, in said North Kona.
 3. Lease from the Estate of Akana of certain coffee lands therein mentioned, in said North Kona.
 4. Another lease from the said Estate for other coffee lands at \$15.00 per annum.

5. Any other leases held by said Mortgagee as a part of his property in said North Kona.
 6. One wagon, 12 mules, all horses, cattle, swine, poultry and other livestock owned or controlled by said Mortgagee in said North Kona.
 7. All buildings of whatsoever nature upon any of said premises, either freehold or leasehold.

AND also all of the crops now standing upon the said premises, and all crops to be grown hereafter, together with the proceeds thereof, and also all improvements, live-stock, new leases or renewals of old leases, and also all of the rents, issues and profits of any of the premises above set forth.

2516

T. J. McLAUGHLIN.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by T. J. McLaughlin, as Mortgagee, to the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated August 22, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 126, on pages 415-416, notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Mortgagee, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$233.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lots 4 and 5 in Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121 on pages 243-244.
 Containing an area of 40,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
 OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
 Mortgagee.

2518—Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

J. M. KEALOHA.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by J. M. Kealoa as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 6, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 137-138, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$116.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 2,

in Block 12, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 20,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
 OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
 Assignee of Mortgage.

2518—Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

THOMAS J. HAYSELDEN.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Thomas J. Hayselden as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 15, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 132, pages 98-99, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$125.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 19, in Block 16, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.
 Containing an area of 13,650 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
 OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
 Assignee of Mortgage.

2518—Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by J. M. Camara, Jr., Trustee, as Mortgagee, to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 6, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 142-143, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$106.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 11 in Block 3, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.
 Containing an area of 11,250 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
 OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
 Assignee of Mortgage.

2518—Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by C. Yick Leong as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry

of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 132-134, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$133.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 6 in Block 8 and Lot 3 in Block 15 on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121 on pages 243-244.

of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 132-134, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$133.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 3, in Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.
 Containing an area of 20,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
 OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
 Assignee of Mortgage.

2518—Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

HOW CHONG AND CHONG DOW.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by How Chong and Chong Dow, as Mortgagees, to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 135-137, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$125.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 3 in Block 8, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.
 Containing an area of 11,250 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, September 3, 1903.
 OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
 Assignee of Mortgage.

2518—Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25.

CHUNG SEE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Chung See as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1899, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 131, pages 15-16, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$187.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 1 in Block 8 and Lot 3 in Block 15 on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121 on pages 243-244.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.